

4413(3) WALTON, WDYBA  
URBAN DISTRICT OF  
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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ANNUAL  
REPORT

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OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH  
THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1952



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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,  
Weybridge.

July, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1952.

From the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was one hundred and eighty-three. The birth rate for the year was 14.75 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.69 for 1951. The death rate, corrected for age and sex to make it comparable with the rate for the whole country, was 9.52 as compared with 11.3 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate was 24.52 per 1,000 live births as compared with 27.6 for England and Wales. Eighty per cent. of these deaths were neonatal, that is under four weeks of age and due to prematurity and developmental causes.

It was a year of freedom from any outbreaks of major infectious disease. For the seventh consecutive year no cases of diphtheria occurred in children up to school leaving age. This does not mean that there is now no danger of contracting diphtheria. There have been several sharp reminders up and down the country which bring home to one the necessity of maintaining a high level of preventive inoculation. Following on the high incidence of measles in 1951 the year showed a low incidence among children. Local epidemics occur every two years, when the majority of susceptible children acquire the disease.

It is worthy of note that there was no mortality from the acute infectious diseases and also that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis continues to decline, and the death rate for 1952 was the lowest recorded in the district since the end of the last war.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in securing hygienic improvements in shops where food is sold, particularly as to further provision of hot water supply and personal washing facilities. No outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year.

Action has been taken under Section 269 of the Public Health Act to control caravan sites and prevent them from becoming a nuisance to themselves and their neighbours.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Council for their advice and support and the staff for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

#### (a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

#### (b) Chief Sanitary Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

#### Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

W. H. HARRIS, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

C. WILLARD, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

#### Assistant:

P. E. GUNNER.

The Sanitary Inspectors hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board, also that of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Sanitary Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

#### (c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,056
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,710
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,933
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£502,891
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,015

### Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening.

## Vital Statistics.

	1952	1951
Number of Births ... ..	571	561
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..	14.75	14.69
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	13.71	—
Number of Still Births ... ..	13	10
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	22.26	17.82
Number of Deaths ... ..	388	436
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	10.02	11.42
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	9.52	10.85
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	183	125
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year) ...	14	15
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	24.52	26.74
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ...	0.21	0.26
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population ...	0.33	0.39
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	0.05
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.16	0.24
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	1.83	2.04
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.05	3.93

### Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	263	289	552
Illegitimate ... ..	10	9	19
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1947–1951 ... ..			16.24
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1947–1951 ... ..			10.24
Deaths from Maternal Causes—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..			Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..			24.52
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..			21.74
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..			105

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1951 and 1952.

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Mortality Maternal per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 13·71	14·69	* 9·52	* 10·85	24·52	26·74	0·00	1·75
England and Wales ...	15·3	15·5	11·3	12·5	27·6	29·6	<del>0·85</del> 0·72	0·79

\*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

					Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	12	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	14	14	28
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	16	33	49
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	22	32	54
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	20	37	57
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
Influenza	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	23	23	46
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					—	—	—
			Totals	...	186	202	388
					—	—	—



## **Laboratory Facilities:—**

Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during the year are tabulated on page 12. In addition to the above examinations, main water supplies are submitted monthly to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Specimens relating to infectious diseases have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, *e.g.*, diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

Biological examinations of milk were undertaken by the Laboratory at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

## **Ambulance Facilities:—**

A Station has now been established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge (telephone Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Service in this area is controlled from the Main Station, Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking (telephone Woking 3040).

## **Nursing in the Home.**

### **District Nurses and Midwives:—**

There are seven Nurses supervised by the County Health Department practising in the district, three of whom do midwifery.

### **Health Visitors:—**

There are four County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

### Clinics and Treatment Centres:—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare.	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	1st & 3rd Thurs., p.m.

### Chest Clinics:—

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Chest Physician attends for consultations on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Friday of each month at 10.0 a.m. and the 2nd Friday at 2.0 p.m.

### Venereal Disease:—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 4.0 to 7.0 p.m.

### Hospitals:—

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee took over control of the local hospitals in July, 1948.

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY: Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

CHRONIC SICK UNITS:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

### **Clinics:—**

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:—**

Action was taken by the Council in one case under this Section. The circumstances of the case were those of a woman aged 93 years, in need of constant nursing care and attention, and living alone in a wooden building in which there was a grave risk of fire. Removal to hospital, which she obstinately refused, was necessary in her own and her neighbours' interests.

Other cases of old people in need of care and attention did arise but these were dealt with by the County Welfare Department or admission to a geriatric unit.

### **Welfare.**

#### **Aged Sick Hospitals:—**

The Ottershaw Hospital now accommodates twenty-six old ladies, where much success is being achieved in rehabilitation and by occupational therapy. A further extension of chronic sick accommodation at this hospital is under consideration.

At Englefield Green the infectious diseases hospital, now not in use as such, is used to accommodate old men in need of nursing care.

In Weybridge, Red Roses Hospital accommodates twelve chronic sick local residents.

Despite these facilities there is still a considerable waiting list for hospital beds for these patients.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### **Water Supply:—**

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. Results of the examination of these waters are given on page 12.

### **Main Water Supplies:—**

*Direct to houses.*

Estimated No. 11,827. Estimated Population 38,339.

*By means of standpipes.*

Estimated No. 12. Estimated Population 50.

All standpipes are private and within the curtilages of the houses concerned. No street standpipes are provided.

Where a main supply and adequate sewerage are available, water is invariably laid on indoors.

### **River Ash and Beasley's Ait Estates—Water Supply:—**

Consultations have taken place during the year between the Council, the Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council and the Thames Conservancy on the provision of a main water supply to these estates. The latest view of the Surrey County Council is that further building should be prevented, but that, as the two areas are likely to continue as riverside communities for many years, it would seem reasonable to permit such work as would add reasonably to the enjoyment of the residents during the life of their properties.

The Council have agreed in principle to the provision of a drainage system and a piped water supply to the River Ash and Beasley's Ait Estates. An estimate of the cost of these works is at present under preparation.

During the year drinking water continued to be supplied to the residents by Council transport.

### **Sewerage:—**

There has been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1952 with the exception of the normal extensions to the new housing estates.



Apps Court sewage is now pumped to Weylands. Tenders for an extension to the Weylands Sewage Disposal Works are awaited.

**Special Drainage Committee:—**

A Special Drainage Committee was appointed to investigate and report on the existing system of drainage in the district. The rapid development in building has resulted in surcharging of sewers during prolonged spells of wet weather in certain localities, particularly in Walton-on-Thames and Hersham, and there have been complaints of foul water gaining access to gardens.

During the year the Council resolved that a firm of Consulting Engineers be engaged to examine the existing systems and the Council's proposals for the disposal of foul and surface water.

The report of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, was submitted at the end of the year and was being considered by the Council.

# Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	...	11th Jan.	28th Feb.	18th Mar.	4th June.	13th Aug.	16th Sept.	10th Oct.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	...	18	23	26	6	5	6	6
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	...	6	Less than 1	4	6	Less than 1	4	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	...	Less than 1	16	15	3	5	3	1
Coliform organisms	...	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.								
Free Ammonia	...	0.0066	0.003	0.0042	0.0018	0.006	0.003	0.0024
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0132	0.009	0.0084	0.0048	0.006	0.012	0.0218
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)		0.1664	0.1184	0.1696	0.0608	0.0832	0.0864	0.0896

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. F. Hulme, Cleansing and Salvage Officer, has kindly supplied me with the following report:—

### Refuse and Salvage Collection:—

A weekly collection of house refuse was generally maintained during 1952, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice-weekly service, although a serious shortage of labour was experienced. Overtime working had to be arranged.

There has been a further increase in the weight of refuse collected during the year.

### Refuse Disposal:—

Controlled Tipping of refuse was carried out at two sites, whereby low-lying land subject to waterlogging was raised for agricultural use. The completed sites are covered with topsoil.

### Statistics:—

Refuse and Salvage collected and disposed of	...	16,593 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	63.6 tons.

### Salvage Receipts:—

	Tons	£
Wastepaper ... ..	386	3,165
Scrap Metal ... ..	4	5
Textiles ... ..	8	209
Kitchen Waste ... ..	299	959
Bottles and Jars ... ..	2	13
String ... ..	1	7
Cullet ... ..	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	703	4,361
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Salvage Income per working day	... ..	£16 14s. 10d.
Salvage Income per 1,000 population per month		£9 6s. 4d.

### Cesspool Emptying:—

A Dennis 800 gallon capacity Gully and Cesspool Emptier was used for this service, and the demand for the use of this machine has again increased.

Number of Premises where cesspools are emptied	...	230
Number of Cesspool emptyings	... ..	1,237
Number of loads	... ..	2,900
Total volume removed	... ..	2,320,000 gallons.

The employees of the Department were provided during the year with overalls and protective clothing.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	4
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ... ..	53
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding ... ..	16
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. ... ..	324
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	606
Other inspections:—	
Food stores ... ..	430
Slaughterhouses ... ..	384
Dairies, Milk shops, etc. ... ..	86
Bakehouses ... ..	6
Factories, etc. ... ..	196
Re Rats and Mice ... ..	1,306

### Preliminary Notices:—

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year ... ..	169
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ... ..	135
Number of such Notices complied with during year ... ..	236
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year ... ..	68

### Statutory Notices:—

Statute.	Served.	Complied with.	Work done by Council in default of Owner.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 45	1	1	—
„ „ „ „ „ 79	10	—	10
„ „ „ „ „ 93	15	8	—



### Other Matters:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	137
Number of Letters sent	...	...	...	...	719
Number of Letters received	...	...	...	...	506
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	126
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Samples of Water taken from swimming and paddling pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	13
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	10

### Work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations:—

#### HOUSES.

Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	46
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
Inside plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	39
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	39
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls or ceilings cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	56
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	10

#### DRAINAGE.

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	49
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2

## WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed ...	...	...	...	...	9
Flushing apparatus repaired ...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous repairs ...	...	...	...	...	11

## FOOD PREMISES.

Redecorated ...	...	...	...	...	24
Hot water apparatus provided ...	...	...	...	...	17
Wash-basins provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	2
Water closets improved ...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	4
Lighting improved ...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	25

## Factories Act, 1937:—

There are 132 factories with power and 28 factories without power on the Register. Included among the latter is 1 bakehouse. Among the factories with power there are 5 laundries, 15 bakehouses and 4 establishments for making sausages.

## 1.—Inspections:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	28	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies ... ..	132	195	8	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	160	196	8	—

## Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	1	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	1	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	8	9	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ... ..	12	2	12	—	—
TOTAL ...	21	12	14	3	—

### **The Shops Act, 1950:—**

No action under the Sanitary Authority's powers was found necessary.

### **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—**

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

### **Byelaws in operation:—**

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Housing Act, 1936, relating to Working Class Houses and to Houses let in Lodgings.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

### **Swimming Pools:—**

There are two private open-air swimming pools to which the public are admitted. Samples taken during the summer months showed adequate chlorination and a bacteriologically safe water supply.

### **Mosquito Control:—**

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the year. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs:—**

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary:—

		<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses ...	...	2	2
(b) Other Houses ...	...	Nil	Nil

Disinfection is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

### **Schools:—**

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.



## HOUSING.

At the end of the year seven hundred and fifty-four permanent Council houses and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. A further one hundred and seventy-eight permanent Council houses were in course of erection.

One hundred and six houses were built by private enterprise during the year and ninety-seven such houses were in course of erection.

The number of family units rehoused during the year was two hundred and twenty-seven. This includes sixty-five exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants and from derequisitioned properties. Nine families were rehoused in requisitioned properties.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year had increased to over 1,500. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses, the amenities of the district and easy access to London contribute to this increase.

Overcrowded houses, with often more than one family unit in residence, and insanitary houses have a grievous effect on the physical and mental well being of the people and contribute to many of our present-day social problems. Some of these houses are not capable of being brought up to a desirable standard of fitness at a reasonable cost and in the present housing shortage it would be unreasonable to represent them for demolition.

The provision of a separate and hygienic unit of accommodation of the right size for each family is one of the most important public health measures.

### **Caravan Sites:—**

Some newcomers to the district find the answer to their housing problems by taking to dwelling in caravans. A close watch has to be kept on this tendency, especially as regards water supply and sanitation. The Council exercise control under Section 269 of the Public Health Act. Further control can be exercised under Town and Country Planning.

During 1952 there were thirteen new applications for individual caravans and two applications for extensions of time on existing sites. Five consents were issued for limited periods by the Council and one consent was granted temporarily by the Minister. Two extensions of time were granted by the Council.

Consideration was given by the Council at the beginning of the year to a Council controlled caravan site as a means of dealing with existing unsuitable individual sites. It was felt that this would not be desirable in the district.

### **1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	57
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	196
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	13
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	53

### **2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	53
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### **3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—**

#### **A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

#### **B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	11
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 11	... ..	Nil

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	Nil

**Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—**

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply:—

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm. The Local Authority is now only concerned and responsible for conditions of distribution to the consumer. It is felt that only the closest liaison and interchange of information between the Inspectors of the Ministry and the Local Authority can hope to equal the valuable results achieved in the past by the officers of the Local Authority with their experience and personal and local knowledge of conditions.

If there is any suspicion of infectious disease being carried by the milk the Medical Officer of Health has still the right to visit the farm and submit any specimens of human or animal origin, including the milk itself, for examination for pathogenic organisms.

The Medical Officer of Health was authorised during the year 1951 to take samples of untreated milk and have them tested biologically for tuberculosis. This is a very necessary preventive measure when all milk is not pasteurised and so rendered safe. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis do occur, particularly in children, and suspicion with regard to the milk supply arises in these cases.

With the exception of one distributor, all milk retailed in the district is pasteurised or designated. Provided pasteurisation has been properly carried out, as shown by the phosphatase test, it is not considered necessary to examine pasteurised milk for tuberculosis.

### Biological Samples:—

Fourteen samples of Tuberculin Tested, four of Accredited and eight of un-designated milk were submitted to biological tests. None revealed evidence of tuberculosis.

### Distributors:—

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ... ..	22
--	----

### Special Designation Licences:—

Tuberculin Tested (including one bottling establishment) ...	16
Pasteurised ... ..	16
Sterilised ... ..	14



## Summary of Milk Samples:—

Classification.					Satisfied Prescribed Test.	Failed Prescribed Test.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
„	„	(Farm Bottled)	...	...	—	—	—
„	„	(Pasteurised)	...	...	46	1	47
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	41	—	41
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Totals					98	2	100

## Summary of Ice Cream Samples:—

		Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total.
Pre-packed	...	5	7	3	—	15
Unwrapped	...	3	3	—	—	6
Total	...	8	10	3	—	21

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality.

## Food Hygiene:—

During the year the food hygiene survey was completed with the examination of the remaining 32 premises. Conditions in some were considered to fall short of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Byelaws relating to handling, wrapping, delivery, etc., of foodstuffs in respect of facilities for hot water supply, decoration and structural matters. The 26 premises outstanding from 1951 and 8 others revealed during the year as deficient in these respects had been brought into conformity by the end of 1952. The conclusion of the initial campaign was followed up by further visits to ensure that a satisfactory standard was being maintained.

## Meat:—

Four hundred and seventy inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The Ministry of Food's Government Slaughterhouse is established at the premises of Mr. J. E. Grimditch, Hersham. Details of work carried out are given later in the Report.

It is necessary for a Sanitary Inspector to attend at these premises daily and considerable and ever increasing time is devoted to meat inspection duties only. The Ministry of Food makes a grant towards the cost of this work.

There is one other licensed slaughterhouse which has not been in use during the year.

### Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered:—

							lbs.
<b>Beef:—</b>							
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	787
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
<b>Pork:—</b>							
94 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,990
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,287
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,298
<b>Mutton:—</b>							
16 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	775
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,258
<b>Veal:—</b>							
1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
<b>Tinned and Bottled Goods:—</b>							
Ham, 6 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Other Meat, 235 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
Fish, 235 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Milk, 29 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Vegetables, 158 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Soups, 20 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fruit, 247 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Jam, 16 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pickles, 10 jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pastes, 188 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
<b>Other Goods:—</b>							
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
355 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	883
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	102

Carcases Inspected and Condemned:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	207	27,095	22,984
Number inspected ...	—	—	207	27,095	22,984
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	—	14	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	1,812	1,306
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	6.7%	5.8%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	1	—	62
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	419
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	0.5%	—	2.1%

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District:—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk ...	28	12	40	—	1	1	—	—
Almonds, ground ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jam ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soya Flour ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine of Thymol ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	34	26	60	—	1	1	—	—



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever:—

Fifty-nine cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, seventy per cent. of these being of school age. Every effort is made to control these sporadic outbreaks in schools by examination of throat swabs of contacts of the actual cases and exclusion of children found to be carriers. This control is sometimes difficult as a case of mild tonsillitis, which is often not reported, may later be found to be carrying the causal organism of scarlet fever.

Twenty-two cases were treated in the infectious diseases hospital. Where there is a separate room for the patient the case is usually treated at home.

For some years now scarlet fever has been becoming an increasingly mild infection, complications have been negligible, and the causal organism, the hæmolytic streptococcus, has been satisfactorily controlled by suitable treatment with one of the antibiotic drugs such as penicillin. Nevertheless, it is generally considered wise not to relax any precautions in control as it is felt that the organism may at any time assume its virulent character of the pre-war years.

Strict supervision is especially important in food and milk handlers, who may become carriers of the infection and the inadvertent cause of an explosive outbreak.

### Diphtheria:—

This is the seventh consecutive year that no case of diphtheria has occurred in children up to school leaving age. No cases of any age have been notified in the last four years. Nevertheless, cases are still occurring in England, there being two hundred and seventy-four notifications with a ten per cent. mortality in the first nine months of 1952, with some sharp reminders to the medical profession of the necessity for the maintenance of a high level of immunisation.

### Diphtheria Immunisation:—

There has been some falling off in the demand for diphtheria immunisation in the last two or three years as a consequence of the publicity given to a few cases of poliomyelitis occurring in some parts of the country subsequent to injections of any kind.

Present evidence strongly suggests that the risk of immunisation when poliomyelitis is not rife in a neighbourhood is infinitesimal. No such cases have ever occurred locally. Nevertheless, it is the practice here not to carry out immunisation when cases of poliomyelitis are

occurring in the neighbourhood and this obviously will show some decline in the numbers immunised.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Number of primary immunisations carried out by Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers	76
Number of primary immunisations carried out by Medical Practitioners ... ..	333
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses by Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers ... ..	230
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses by Medical Practitioners ... ..	122

### **Vaccination against Smallpox:—**

Notifications have been received of the following number of vaccinations carried out in the district:—

Primary vaccination ... ..	354
Re-vaccination ... ..	163

### **Poliomyelitis:—**

Three cases were notified during the year. The first case occurred in a schoolgirl of 8 years in Weybridge in September and was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital. The child made a complete recovery. The second case was a schoolgirl of 6 years in Walton in the following month. This child was admitted to hospital and was left with some minor paralysis of one limb. The third case also occurred in October—a boy of 5 years in attendance at a private school outside the district. This patient made a complete recovery.

There were fortunately no cases in adults in whom the disease can be much more serious and complicated.

None of these cases were associated in any way and on enquiries at the homes no similar and suspicious cases of feverish attacks were reported in home contacts.

Recent investigations have shown that all members of the family in which a case occurs must be regarded as temporary carriers for a short period and it is essential in control that they should not mix with the public and particularly with other children for at least three weeks. Prompt isolation of any suspected case is all important in control and early rest secures for the patient the best results.

### **Measles:—**

This was not an epidemic year. Seventy-one cases were notified, mainly in the early school age group. One case was treated in hospital on account of a chest complication and made a good recovery.

**Whooping Cough:—**

Twenty cases of whooping cough were notified, mainly in the infant school age group. One case required hospital treatment.

**Erysipelas:—**

Four cases of erysipelas were notified, all in adults. Two cases were treated in hospital and made a good recovery.

It is gratifying to be able to report that there was no mortality from the acute infectious diseases locally.

**Food Poisoning:—**

No cases of this condition, which is now notifiable, were reported.

**Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—**

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	59	22
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	—
Pneumonia ... ..	20	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	4	2
Malaria ... ..	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	71	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	20	1
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ... ..	2	2
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic ... ..	1	—



**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—**  
 According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1–2 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4–5 years	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	...	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	36	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
10–15 years	...	—	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–25 years	...	—	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–35 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35–45 years	...	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		—	59	—	—	2	20	4	71	20	1	2	1	1	—	—	—

**Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—**

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries :—

Disease		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	...	1	—	2	2	4	4	17	—	5	13	47	29
German Measles		—	2	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Mumps	... ..	9	13	63	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—



The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

**Tuberculosis — New Cases and Mortality:—**

Early cases are being brought to light following on the useful work being done by the Mass X-ray Unit and tuberculosis testing in children. As a result there has been no appreciable decline in the number of new cases notified. The unnotified and unsuspected case is the dangerous one which baffles control of the infection.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report a continued fall in the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis and the death rate for 1952 is the lowest recorded in the district since the war.

One of the most important measures in the control of tuberculosis is adequate housing and a separate bedroom for each infectious case. The Public Health and Housing Committee has been most helpful in giving priority to such deserving cases and the continuing fall in mortality is a most gratifying result.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55 years ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Unspecified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	16	10	—	4	3	1	1	—

The total number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1952, was as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males ... ..	156	24
Females ... ..	96	26
TOTAL ...	252	50

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.  
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172:—**

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

**Tuberculosis Care Committee:—**

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has done most useful work in this district and the neighbouring district of Chertsey in alleviating distress in this protracted illness and in ensuring that a proper standard of living is maintained during treatment. Twenty-eight families received help during the year when some special need had arisen which could not be met through the Health and Welfare Services.

The Committee also contributed to the County Children's Holiday Scheme. Twelve local children enjoyed the benefits of holiday camps and subsequent medical reports showed that they were then in a much better position to combat infection on their return home.

The chief source of income of the Committee is derived from the sale of Christmas Seals.